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ABSTRACT

Developed for the Carroll County Public Schools, this Learning Activity Package (LAP) for grade 8 offers a way to provide individualized learning about China before the Communists came to power. Learning activities are based on curriculum and audiovisual materials available in the Carroll County Schools. The focus of the unit is on the life styles of the rich landowners and the peasants before 1949, as well as on understanding the term "extended family." The social studies unit includes learning activities, suggested resources, evaluation tests, and optional activities. A teacher's guide accompanies the material, which includes the answers to the pre- and posttests and a list of print and nonprint resources needed to complete the LAP. (JR)

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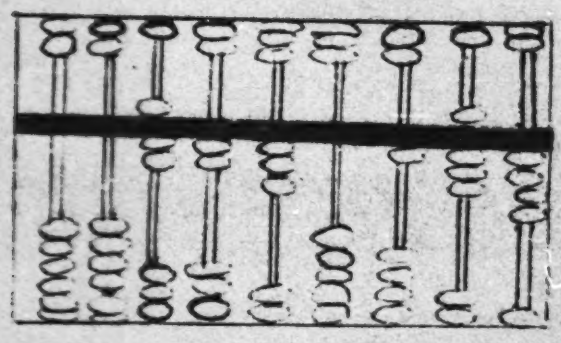
GRADE 8

SOCIAL STUDIES



MAINLAND CHINA---

AN ABACUS

AND THE

HOES

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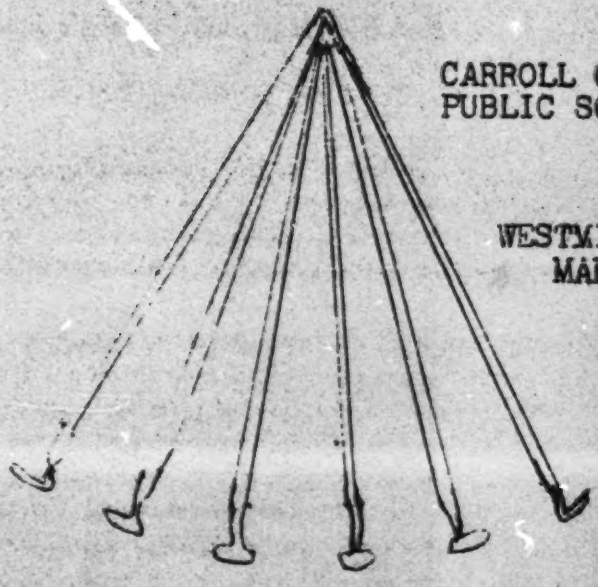

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A. Note to Students

For over three thousand years most of the people of China made their living by farming. Few families controlled the lives of many villagers as well as most of the wealth in the community. Life was hard for the peasant families in old China.

In this LAP you will study the village life in Old China before the Communists came to power. When you have completed the activities in the LAP, you will be able to describe the life style of a few rich Chinese. Also, you will have an understanding of the way the Chinese peasants lived before 1949.

B. Goals of the LAP

You will be able to:

1. Define the term extended family, identify the members of an extended family, and list the advantages and disadvantages of this institution.

2. Describe the living conditions of rich and poor families in old China.

3. Identify on a graph the percent of people employed in different occupations.

4. Identify on a graph the percent of income received by different occupational groups.

5. Describe in a paragraph the land ownership in old China.

PRE-TEST

Directions: Circle the letter of every statement which you believe is TRUE.

1. A. In a Chinese extended family, many relatives live within the same house.

   B. When a young couple married, they moved into the home of the bride's family.

2. A. In old China, the extended family was the Chinese way of taking care of the old people.

   B. In an extended family, one of the advantages is that a young man can pick the woman he wants to marry.

3. A. Education was equal for both rich and poor.

   B. The rich Chinaman spent his afternoon in the tea house.

4. A. In old Southern China, most of the farmers owned their own small piece of land.

   B. In a province in Southern China most of the land was owned by a few rich families.

5. A. In old China the majority of the people were craftsmen.

   B. A small minority of the Chinese controlled most of the wealth.

PART I

Extended Family: Advantages and Disadvantages

Purpose

When you have completed these activities, you will know what an extended family is and be able to state the advantages and disadvantages of an extended family.

Directions: Do ONE of the following assignments.

A. Read in Afro-Asian World, pages 283-284: section "Extended Family"

AND

Read The Land of the Chinese People, page 80 (last paragraph) and page 81.

OR

B. Read pages 98-100 in Voices of Emerging Nations

AND

Read page 117 and the first two paragraphs on page 155, "Family Life in Old China" from Asia With Focus on China.

Do ONE of the following activities

A. Study the transparencies of Si Chen's extended family. Answer the following on a sheet of notebook paper.

1. Which transparency (ies) is/are a correct family tree of Si Chin's extended family?

2. Which transparency (ies) is/are not a true extended family tree of Si Chen's family?

3. Tell what is wrong with the transparency (ies) which is/are not correct examples of family tree.

4. Make a list of at least four advantages and four disadvantages of an extended family.

OR

B. On a piece of note paper

1. Make an extended family tree for your family showing at least three generations.

2. Make a list of at least four advantages and four disadvantages of an extended family.

PART II

Comparison of The Living Conditions of a Rich Family and a Poor Family in the Village Of Nan Hwang Shan

Purpose

Not all families in the village live alike. Thus, we are going to compare living conditions between the rich and poor families in areas such as clothing, homes, education, housing and gardening.

Directions: Do ONE of the following assignments

A. Listen to the tape "Comparing Lifestyles in Old China", and read pages 87-88 and pages 121-123 in Asia: Inquiry Studies.

OR

B. Study the picture and read pp. 87 and 88 and pp. 121-123 in Asia Inquiry.

Do the following activity

A. Fill-in the chart "Comparing Life of Rich and Poor in the Village of Nan Hwang Shan" by describing conditions in each category listed.

Chart Comparing Life of Rich and Poor in a Farm Village in Old China

category	Rich Chinese Family	Poor Chinese Family
clothing		
inside the house		
outside the house		
gardens		
transportation		
education		

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PART III

Comparison of Percentage of Rich and Poor People in Nan Hwangshan

Purpose

In this activity you will be comparing numbers of families in a village and the amount of yearly income each receives

Directions: Study the figures on the chart on page 9 . Constuct the bar graph to show the percentages of families in the village and the percentage of income the different occupational groups make each year.

Study the bar graph and answer the questions below.

1. What percentage of the village families are landowners?_____
2. What percentage are landless peasants?_____
3. Which group of people is the smallest? _____
4. Name the group that receives 50% of the income. _____
5. Identify the group that receives the smallest percentage of income. _____ What percent do they receive? _____
6. Landless peasants and farmers with small farms form 88% of all working people in this village. What percent of the income do they receive? _____
7. The other three occupational groups control_____ percentage of income; they make up _____ percent of the working people of the village.
8. What conclusion can you draw about the percentage of income in comparison to the percentage of people in occupational groups.

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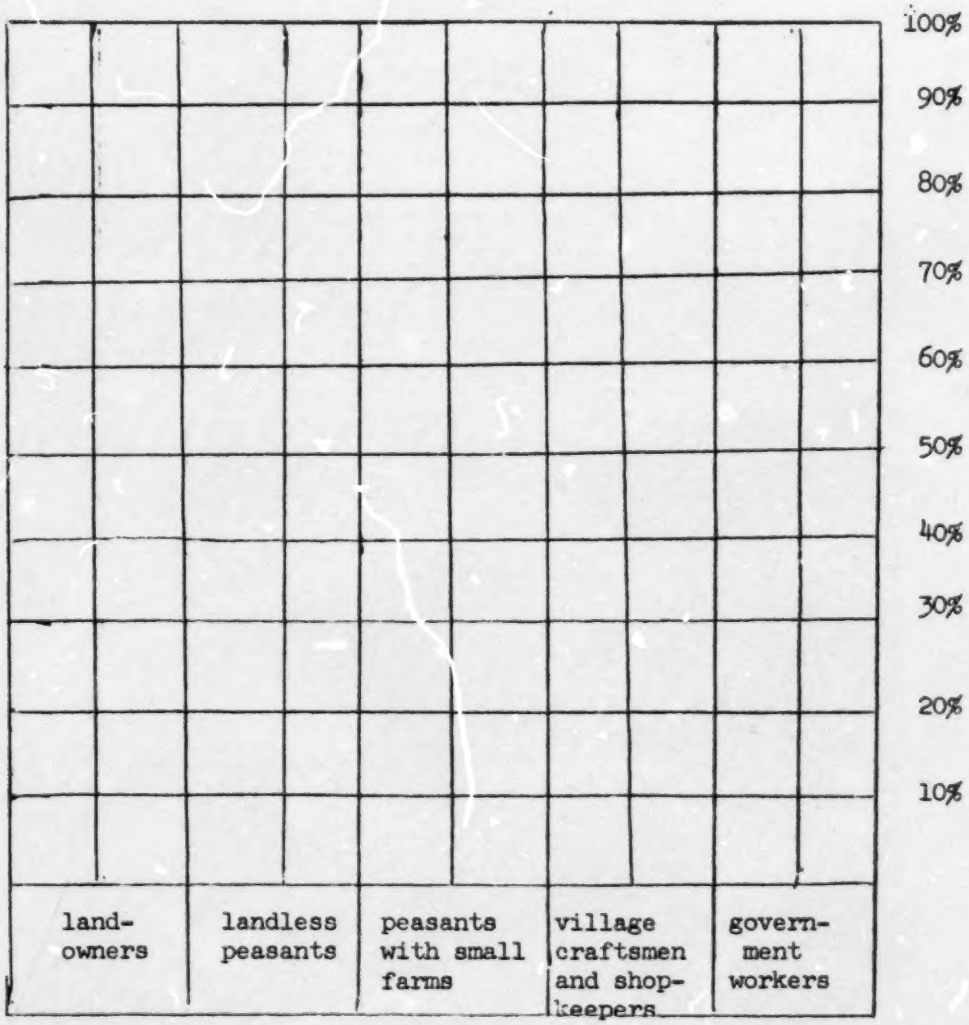
Bar Graph of Percentage of Income Compared
With Occupations For the Village of Nan Hwangshan.



percentage of income

percentage of the occupations

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Chart of Percentage of Income Compared With Occupations

Occupations	Income in Yen	Income in Percent	Number of Families	Percent of Families
Landowners	2550	50%	15	03%
Landless Peasants	75	02%	398	80%
Peasants with small farms	125	03%	40	08%
Government Workers	750	15%	12	02%
Village craftsmen and shopkeepers	1500	30%	35	07%

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PART IV

Study of Land Ownership in North Nan Hwangshan

Purpose

In this activity you will compare the number of landowners in a village and the amount of land owned by each in order to generalize about land-ownership.

READ CAREFULLY

In the village of Nan Hwangshan, there are 452 families who make their living from the land. Not all families in the village own land.

In the northern section of Nan Hwangshan, 252 families make a living from the land. Seven of these families are landlords, and fifteen are peasant landowning families.

The seven landlords' families own 210 acres while the fifteen peasant landowning families own 25 acres.

Land distribution in the southern part of Nan Hwangshan is very similar to that in the northern part.

Directions: On the map of northern Nan Hwangshan:

1. Color in the amount of land owned by the landowners.
2. Color in the amount of land owned by the landowning peasants.
3. Answer the following questions.
   a. How many families do not own any land? _____
   b. Which group of families own the most land? _____
   c. Which group owns a small amount of the land? _____

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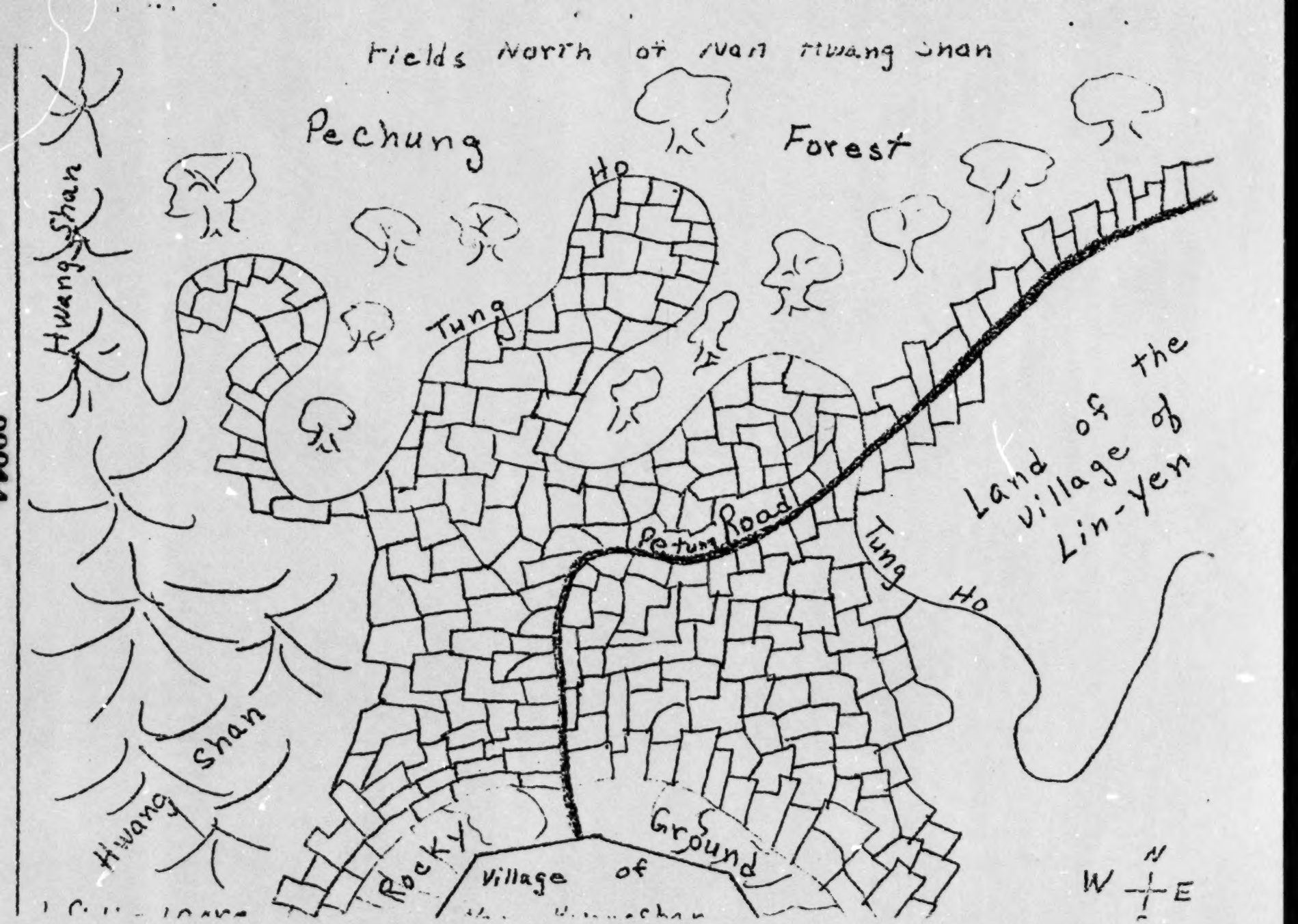
Fields North of Hwang Shan
Pechung Forest
Ho
Hwang Shan
Tung
Land of the village of Lin-yen
Pe-tung Road
Tung Ho
Hwang Shan
Hwang Shan
Rocky Ground
Village of
N
W
E

4. If a family does not own land, where do they farm?

5. Look at your map and study the answers to your questions. The village of Nan Hwangshan is typical of landownership in China before 1949. In a paragraph, describe landownership and distribution throughout China.

Check Your Work

The following paragraphs describe typical landownership in old China. Read the paragraphs to determine if your answer in question 5 generally agrees with this description.

Rural Life in Old China

More than 80 percent of the Chinese people lived in small farming communities. Hundreds of these towns were crowded into China's river valleys and plains. Most Chinese earned a bare living by farming.

Wealth in the hands of a few traders led to the concentration of arable land in the hands of those landlords who had the wealth to buy it. Huge farms and estates came into being and some landlords employed over 200 landless tenant farmers. Under the Mongols, as many as 10,000 families worked for some individual landlords.

The peasants were controlled by strong-man landlords or village bosses. The landlords or bosses could increase their demands on the peasants at any time. Often they would confine to their cellars peasants who did not pay their rents.

There was nobody to interfere with the owners because the magistrate was the landlords friend. The landlord might collect taxes fifty years in advance. There were stories of taxes being raised ninety years in advance.

As a fun activity, use the China clue sheet to translate the Chinese place names into English.

Self-Evaluation

Write TRUE if the statement is true and FALSE if it is false. If the statement is <u>false</u> rewrite it to make it true.

1. _____ Lin Tung has recently married and moved in with his wife's family.

2. _____ The extended family was part of old China's social security system.

3. _____ All Chinese boys attended school.

4. _____ A variety of flowers were found in the gardens of Chinese peasants

5. _____ The rickshaw was a form of transportation used by rich Chinese.

6. _____ The largest percentage of workers in Chinese villages were merchants.

7. _____ The landless peasants made up 80% of the village population and received the largest percentage of the village income.

8. _____ The few village landlord families owned more than 50% of the farmland.

00016

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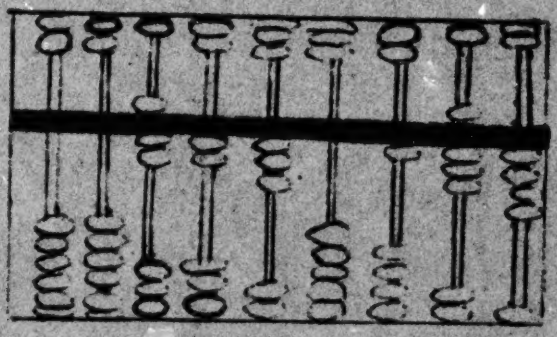
GRADE 8

SOCIAL STUDIES



MAINLAND CHINA---

AN ABACUS

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TEACHER'S GUIDE

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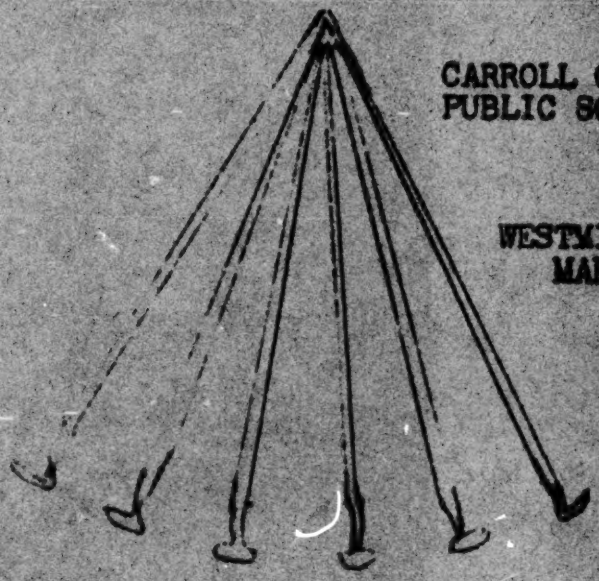

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NOTES TO TEACHERS

A. Check the bibliography to be sure you have all the resources needed.

B. Slides: "Comparing Lifestyles in Old China" and
Tape "Comparing Lifestyles In Old China"
May be obtained from the Resource Center

C. Clues to China sheet needed for Part IV, "Study of Land Ownership" in North Nan Hwangshan."

D. Answers to Pre-Test

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B

E. Answers to Self-test

1. False - they moved in with his family
2. True
3. False - Only sons in rich families usually attended schools.
4. False - Chinese peasants used their gardens to produce food they need.
5. True
6. False - Largest percentage of workers in Chinese villages was farmer
7. False - Landless peasants made up 80% of the village population but received .02% of the income.
8. True

F. Answers to Post-test

A. Definitions will vary

B.
1. X
2. X
3.
4.
5. X

C.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1	3
2	4
5	6
7	8

D.
1. R
2. P
3. R
4. P
5. R
6. P

E. (1) D, A, C, E, B
(2) C, D, B, A, E

F. Answers will vary--should include the fact that few owned a lot.

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Clues to China

Below is a list of clues to help us better understand Chinese place names.

chung	central
hai	island or sea
ho	river
hwang	yellow
kiang	river
king	capital
nan	south
pe	north
shan	mountain
shang	on or near
si	west
tung	east

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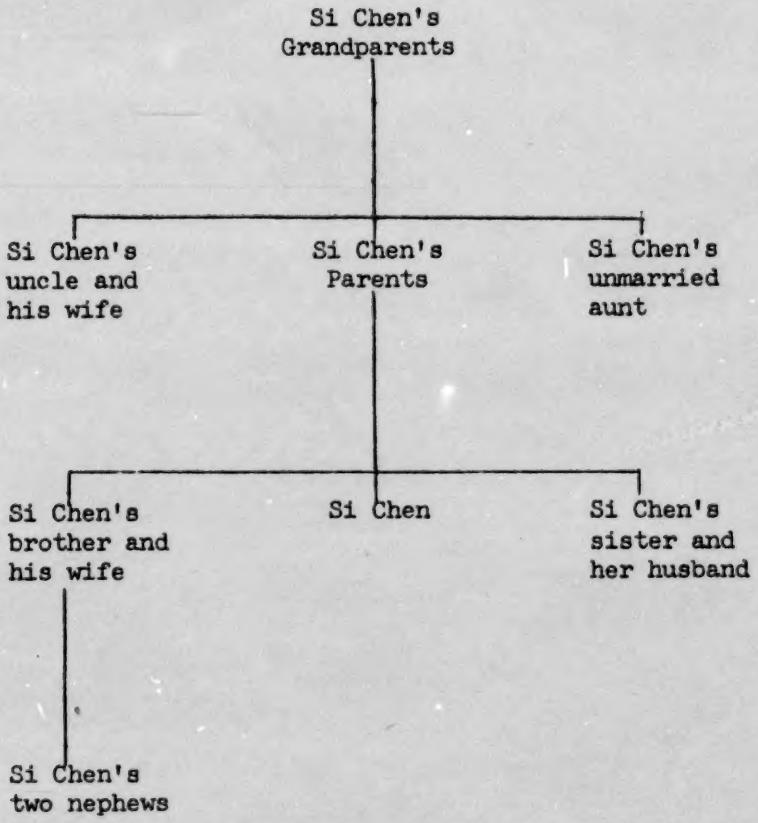
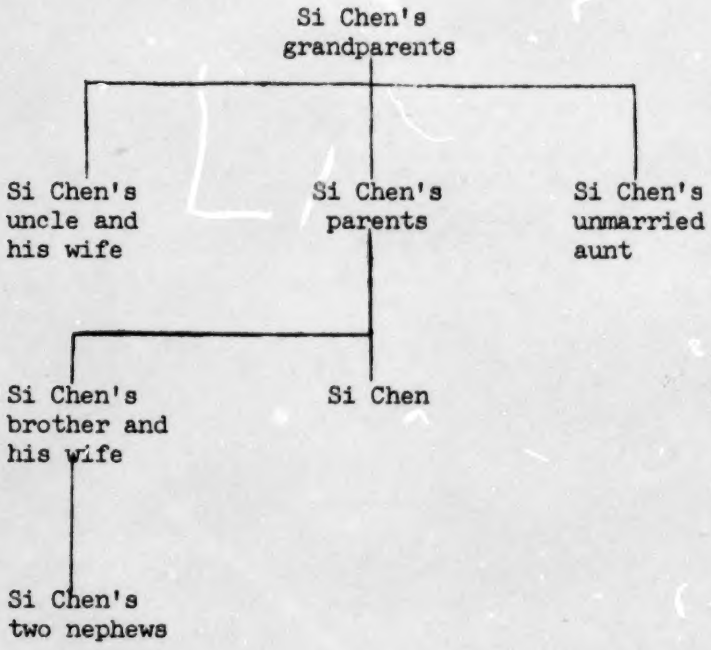
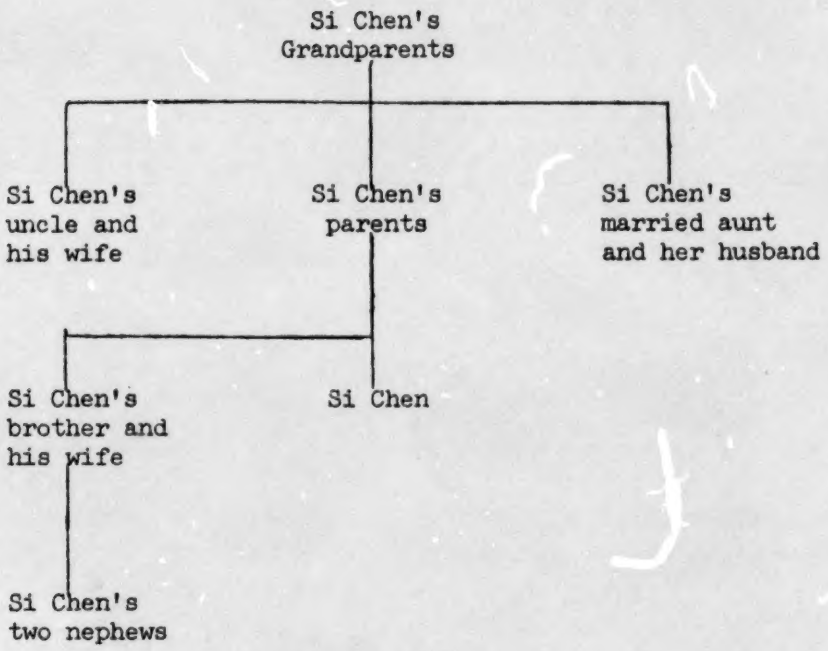
TRANSPARENCY ONE


Si Chen's Grandparents
Si Chen's uncle and his wife
Si Chen's Parents
Si Chen's unmarried aunt
Si Chen's brother and his wife
Si Chen
Si Chen's sister and her husband
Si Chen's two nephews

TRANSPARENCY TWO


Si Chen's grandparents
Si Chen's uncle and his wife
Si Chen's parents
Si Chen's unmarried aunt
Si Chen's brother and his wife
Si Chen
Si Chen's two nephews

TRANSPARENCY THREE


Si Chen's Grandparents
Si Chen's uncle and his wife
Si Chen's parents
Si Chen's married aunt and her husband
Si Chen's brother and his wife
Si Chen
Si Chen's two nephews

MAINLAND CHINA - -

AN ABACUS AND THE HOES

Post-Test

Directions: Complete questions A, B, C, D and either part E or part F.

A. Define the term "extended family."

B. Study the list of people below. Place an X in the blank of those individuals who would be living in Si Chen's extended family.

_____ 1. Si Chen's mother

_____ 2. Si Chen's unmarried sister

_____ 3. the husband of Si Chen's sister

_____ 4. the father of Si Chen's mother

_____ 5. the mother of Si Chen's father

C. Below is a list of advantages and disadvantages of the extended family system. List all advantages under the advantages column and all disadvantages in the disadvantage column.

1. care for older people
2. unemployment insurance
3. bribery of officials
4. crowded living conditions
5. education of young people
6. young people have few choices
7. responsibility for other people
8. low respect for women

Advantages	Disadvantages

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D. Place a "P" on the blank if the statement represents Poor and an "R" if it represents Rich.

_____ 1. Gardens used for relaxation and enjoyed

_____ 2. Educated by only the family elders

_____ 3. Clothes of colorful silks and richly embroidered

_____ 4. Oxcart and walking a common way of transporting goods

_____ 5. Houses consisted of several one story buildings, courtyard and a large Ancestral Hall

_____ 6. Small mud wall house with hoes and racks stored against it

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Directions: Below are five categories of people who lived in a farm village in old China. In the blank write the letter in front of the occupational group that is represented by the unlabeled part of the circle graph.

A. Landowners

B. Landless peasants

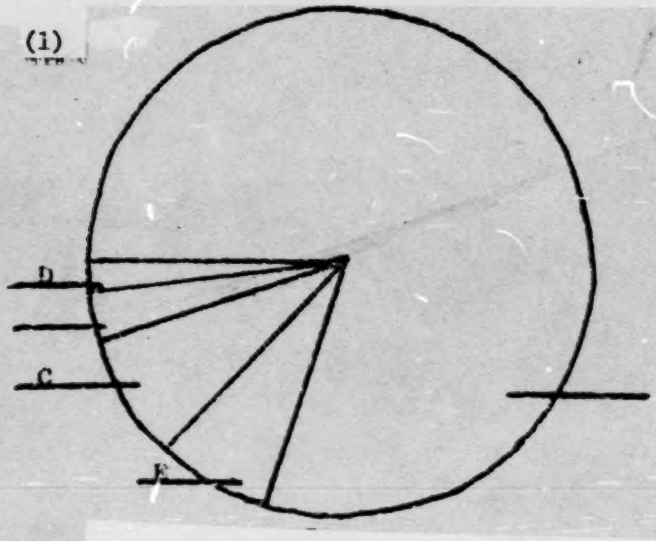
C. Peasants with small farms

D. Government Workers

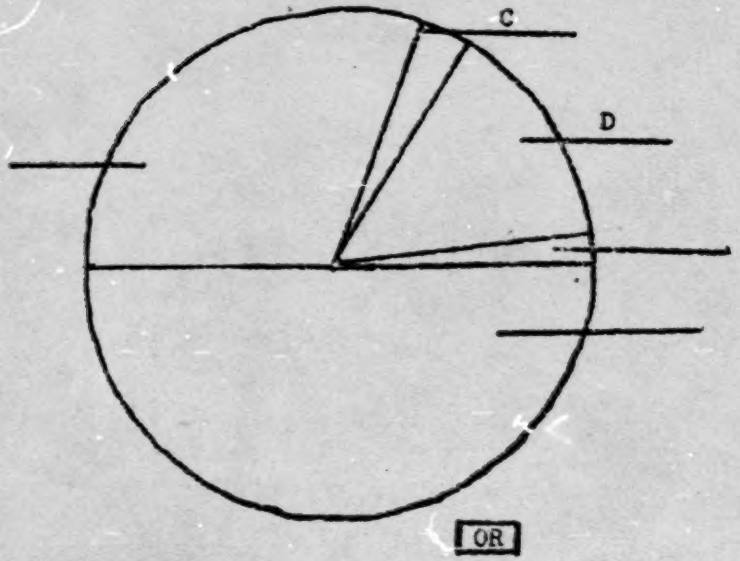
E. Village Craftsmen and Shopkeepers

E. Percent of People Employed in Different Occupations

(1)



(2) Percent of Income Received by Different Occupational Groups



OR

8.

F. Describe in a paragraph landownership in old China.

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